

# Exclusive News by Special Cable From the Capitals of the Old World

## SWISS ARMY MODEL FOR OTHER NATIONS

Annual Maneuvers Disclose a State of Efficiency Which is Simply Marvelous.

### AT HOME IN THE ALPS

Difficulties That Beset Napoleon the Merest Trifles to Trained Swiss Soldier.

GENEVA, Oct. 5.—The Swiss army maneuvers, which have just concluded, establish the fact that the Swiss soldier is probably the best in Europe, and his work upon the sloping ice-land peaks of his native Alps has been simply marvelous.

The difficulties which beset Napoleon in crossing those mountains in 1800 are but trifles to the Swiss soldier. The ease with which whole regiments glide down the snow slopes is astonishing. In doing this the rifle is placed on the top of the knapsack behind the head, leaving the man's arms entirely free to manipulate the alpenstock, which is a necessary part of each soldier's equipment.

The ski is also used in the army maneuvers, and the soldiers glide along on it as if it were a part of themselves. One of the movements recruits practice on the barracks square is to lean on their left arms on the ground while their right arms are employed raising and lowering big weights. Each man is heavily burdened with rifle, bayonet, 20 or 25 rounds of ball cartridge, several days' rations, a steel-pointed alpenstock, some sliken or hemp ropes, snowshoes or ski, blankets and other items, which in themselves make up a serious load to be carried up great mountains by paths which, to the uninitiated, look only fit for goats. The soldiers become wonderfully nimble.

### A Peerless Army.

The Swiss army has repeatedly in its history hurled back the trained legions of Europe, and today fronts the world in its Alpine fastnesses, calm and peaceful. It is decidedly more modern in spirit and organization than any other army in Europe, and last year a mixed committee of both houses of the British Parliament is investigating the system, with the object of having it copied by Great Britain.

Switzerland may be regarded as a nation under arms, although its object is defense, not defiance. A new army has just come into being, but is only a slight modification of the old act. According to it, every able-bodied man must serve in the Auszug from the age of 20 to 22, and there is no means of escaping this, for the lottery system of selection is not in use.

From 33 to 40 he becomes one of the Landwehr (the first reserve); from 40 up to 45 he belongs to the second reserve (or second reserve). Even then he may be called upon if his country needs him, and he may also have to join the fighting forces before he has reached the age of 20 if necessity arises. All the men forming the Auszug are called upon for about a fortnight every year, and are kept in constant training. On joining the army for the first time a man is placed in the recruiting school, where he must drill eight months for infantry, six months for artillery, and three months for artillery and for pioneers.

To the forces thus obtained may be added those comparatively few men who, being exempt for one reason or another, still wish to serve, and are known as the Volontiers. Every Swiss must serve, but if he is unfit or unable to serve for some other approved cause, he must pay a yearly militia tax which varies from 10 to 40 francs. The officers are, of course, permanent; otherwise, in the strict sense of the word, Switzerland has no standing army.

### Drills Severe.

The military service of the Swiss youth begins at an early age. He learns the drill along with the arithmetic and spelling book, and this begins when he is 11 years old. Later a rifle club and gymnasium form part of his curriculum. When he becomes a full-fledged man he already knows many of the duties which a trained soldier must perform. The discipline while it lasts, is severe; the recruiting school he must drill eight months for infantry, six months for artillery, and three months for artillery and for pioneers. So strong is the military instinct of these Swiss that the progress made in this short time is the admiration of European military experts.

Now the total of the army is nearly half a million of men, in a nation with a population of only 2,500,000. It is a trained soldier, knowing no fear, and ever ready to fight and die for his country.

## JEWEL THIEF'S RUSE DETECTED AT LAST

Slick American Sentenced to Five Years' Imprisonment by London Judge.

### LEFT HERE TO ROB

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A smartly dressed American jewel thief named Arthur Preston Greene, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude at the New Bailey yesterday.

It was stated that Greene came to London in February last for the express purpose of plundering London jewelers. On the boat by which he traveled he met Mr. Fox, manager of Messrs. Tiffany & Co., Regent street, whose acquaintance he made.

On arriving in London, Greene stopped at the Hotel Cecil. Some days later another man called at Messrs. Tiffany's shop and bought a ring and a brooch for \$100. The articles were sold on approval, and the tabs with the identification marks were left on them.

Two hours afterwards Greene called at the shop. He chatted with Mr. Fox for some time, bought a pair of cufflinks for \$250 and examined some brooches and rings, but did not purchase any.

The next day brooches and rings worth \$1500 were missed from the trays examined by Greene. In the gaps caused by the abstraction of the more valuable articles were found those sold to the other man.

Exactly the same plan was carried out in the case of Messrs. London and Ryder, of New Bond street.

An American named Charles Horv, who was charged, along with Greene, was acquitted. It was stated that a man named Tunka, who was suspected of being connected with the thefts, escaped in the confusion of landing from the boat in which he returned to New York, and that the police were unable to find him.

The recorder ordered Greene to be deported at the expiration of his sentence.

### Suicide of a Carlist General.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—The Marquis de Valdecarlos, a Carlist general and aide-camp to Don Carlos, has committed suicide at Madrid by shooting himself in the head with a revolver.



SWISS ARMY MANEUVERS—TROOPS GLISSADING DOWN A SNOW SLOPE

All the European powers have been busy with army maneuvers during the last few weeks. The German army maneuvers have just come to a conclusion in the presence of the emperor. The Swiss army has been doing some efficient work among the snow and ice. In glissading down a slope the rifle is placed on the top of the knapsack behind the head, leaving the man's arms free to manipulate his alpenstock.

## FATHER DROWNS SONS TO SPITE HIS WIFE

Hurls Two Boys Into Moat, Then Goes and Boasts of Inhuman Act.

### REVENGE SOLE MOTIVE

PARIS, Oct. 5.—A revolting crime was committed last night at the fortifications on the southwest side of the city, where a father drowned his two boys, aged 7 and 9 years.

The murderer is a cordonnier named Pierre Albert Robert. Some months ago his wife and children left him, owing to his brutality. Then one day he attacked his wife with a knife and tried to kill her. She, in self-defense, fired at him and wounded him with a revolver. For this he was tried and acquitted. Mme. Robert recently began divorce proceedings against her husband, but consented to his seeing their two sons once a week. He pleaded with his wife to reconsider her decision and go back to him, but she refused.

Yesterday Robert called at the house of his wife's parents, and took the two boys for a walk. They went to Sevres, and on their way back to Issy-les-Moulineaux he suggested a walk on the top of the fortifications. The boys consented, and they went to a moat with water about ten feet deep at this point, and when their attention was distracted for a moment, the inhuman father, who had both hands a violent push. They fell twenty-five feet into the water and were drowned.

After waiting until they had sunk for the last time, Robert coolly walked to his wife's home and told her what he had done. Afterward he went to the nearest police station and gave himself up. "My crime was premeditated," he declared. "I loved my wife at one time, but now I hate her. I knew that by killing my boys I would break her heart. Therefore I did it."

## LANDLORDS ATTACKED BY MOB OF LABORERS

War Against Proprietors of Soil in Italian Province Reaches Acute Stage.

ROME, Oct. 5.—The recent conflicts between landowners and laborers in Apulia culminated today in violent riots, in which the troops were compelled to use their arms.

While several landowners were going to their properties near Ruvo they were attacked by a great number of laborers, who ordered them to return to the town. On their refusal the laborers beat them with sticks, and the landowners answered by firing revolvers, killing one man and wounding others. The troops, hearing the reports of firearms, rushed to the spot, and succeeded in rescuing the landowners from the mob, which was bent on lynching them.

The rioters dispersed, returned to the town and assailed all the houses of the landowners. In many cases the occupants held them (in) the arrival of soldiers, but in others the rioters succeeded in forcing a way in and committing various acts of vandalism. The troops were again compelled to use their arms, and many rioters were wounded with the bayonet.

The town is in the greatest excitement, as the number of soldiers is insufficient to maintain order in the surrounding country. Up to the present, however, the landowners outside the town are holding their own.

## ZULULAND TOWN FEARS NATIVE RISING

Asks for Military Force to Awe the Tribes and Thus Insure Peace.

### DANGER IS APPARENT

DURBAN, Oct. 5.—At a public meeting held at Esshowe today a resolution was passed to the effect that it was necessary for railway and strategic purposes that imperial troops should immediately be stationed in the town with a view to the effect on the native mind.

The tone of the meeting was emphatic, but not alarmist. Esshowe is in the heart of Zululand, and the N'kandha Forest, in which all the earlier fighting in last year's rising took place, intervenes between it and Pietermaritzburg.

Fifty additional Natal police were sent there recently, but this is not enough apparently, and the appeal for further aid shows how serious the situation has become.

When the rising was quelled last July it was freely prophesied that any other upheaval was bound to come soon.

The Zulus have been verifying this prophecy within the last month. A few of their recent acts of violence are the attempted burning of the Umkhatzi bridge, the shots fired at a sergeant of the Natal police at the N'kandha magistracy, the attack on a mail runner near the same outpost and the murder of the loyal chief Sibisani.

The colonial authorities are fully cognizant of the danger, and only a few days ago a private warning was issued to officers commanding militia regiments to hold their battalions in readiness to take the field at a moment's notice.

## FASTEST WARSHIP IS IN THE GERMAN FLEET

Turbine Torpedo Boat Attains a Speed of Over Thirty-Three Knots.

HAMBURG, Oct. 5.—Torpedo boat G.137, which has attained a speed of 33.9 knots, is declared to be the fastest war vessel afloat. This turbine boat is the result of extensive experiments extending over months, conducted by the Germania Shipbuilding Company, of Kiel. Hitherto the fastest German torpedo boat has done only twenty-seven knots.

At her first trial G.137 did 32.5 knots, as against her contract speed of thirty. Later she attained 32.9, and still higher speeds are looked for. Her lines are said to be especially good, due to the fact that the builders made innumerable experiments with models. She showed great capacity for maneuvering and splendid sea qualities. Her four large boilers, of the German Scholz type, are in separate "rooms," and yield a greater head of steam than was guaranteed. The turbines are of the Parsons type, built by the Germania Shipbuilding Company, of Turin. Her tonnage is 572, horsepower 10,500, her armament one 8.5-centimeter gun and three 5.2-centimeter quickfiring guns, and three torpedo tubes.

At the Vulkan Yard, Stettin, a torpedo boat is now being built of 520 tons, 10,500 horsepower and a minimum speed of thirty knots. She is to have four turbines.

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## MOTORCAR MISHAP LEADS TO BETROTHAL

Elopers' Vehicle Breaks Down and Woman, in Pique, Returns to Parents.

### HAPPY ENDING, HOWEVER

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The story of a delightful little romance of a motor car elopement is told in the Herald.

The hero and heroine are a Paris bar-ber and the niece of a general in the French army. The parents of the young woman objected to their marriage, and on Thursday she consented to elope with her lover in a motorcar.

The motorcar got well away on its journey when, unfortunately, near Melun a breakdown occurred. The barbers passed several hours vainly endeavoring to repair the machinery, and was finally compelled to send for a machine, who said it would be impossible to effect the necessary repairs without transferring the car to his workshop.

Meanwhile the young woman had become irritated. She announced to her sweetheart that she did not any longer appreciate the advantage of an elopement, and had determined to return to her home.

The woman who left the disconsolate barber in high dudgeon, and returned to Paris by train. On reaching home she explained the reason of her absence to her parents, who had been much alarmed by her departure.

They were so pleased to see their daughter again that they decided to withdraw their opposition to her marriage, and yesterday invited the friends of both families to be present at a dinner party, at which the betrothal was formally announced.

## RUSSIAN TERRORISM HAS 44,020 VICTIMS

Terrible Toll of the Revolutionary Outbreak in the Empire of the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 5.—A remarkable series of figures, telling the story of the revolutionary outbreaks in Russia from February, 1905, to last June, so far as the toll of victims is concerned, are available today.

It is stated that during this period 44,020 persons suffered through the reign of terrorism and the subsequent reaction against it. These are divided as follows: Killed in the streets, 19,141; Executed or lynched, 1,280; Wounded, 20,701.

The objects of fruitless assaults, it appears that the casualties were as follows: Russian proper, 20,000; Caucasus, 200; Finland and Baltic provinces, 4,000; Poland, 4,000; Western provinces, 2,000; Siberia and Central Asia, 2,000.

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## INSURANCE FRAUDS LEAVENED BY LOVE

Mother and Daughter Rivals for the Affections of a Consumptive Don Juan.

### MANY COMPANIES VICTIM

Policies Aggregating \$360,000 Issued on Life of a Practically Dying Man.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—An extraordinary romance of love and life insurance was told in court at Marseilles today, when Mme. Hispanat, a Marseilles money lender named Carcasone, and an insurance agent named Philippe, were charged with attempting to defraud a dozen insurance companies of sums totaling \$360,000 by taking out policies on the life of Theophile Mille, who at the time was in the last stage of consumption.

Mille, a jovial butcher of Marseilles, died a year ago, and on his death bed wrote a letter which set the law in motion. He seemed to have fascinated almost every woman he met. He was the lover of Mme. Hispanat, the mother of a pretty girl of 16 named Emily, and yet was a bosom friend of M. Hispanat, in whose house he, as widower, went to live. The woman was so infatuated that she lent him \$25,000, and induced her husband to lend more. Mille squandered all. As there had been several scenes in his shop caused by irate husbands, Mme. Hispanat and Emily installed themselves at the cash desk to secure decorum.

Daughter Jealous of Mother. The daughter then fell in love with the jovial butcher. It is stated that she made overtures to him by sending him a branch of mimosa, which means, in the language of flowers, "I am yours." She became violently jealous of her mother, who did not discover the fact until after Mille's death. When her husband was pressing for repayment of his loan, Mme. Hispanat introduced the butcher to Carcasone, who agreed to advance money on a life policy. Mille agreed, and though he had already pronounced a consumptive by three well-known doctors he actually passed the medical examination of eleven life insurance companies, both French and American, for \$360,000. Twenty-two doctors declared him a "first-class life," and the policies were issued in favor of Carcasone and Mme. Hispanat.

The jealous girl said to Mille: "My mother is anxious for you to die, so that she can get her money back. My darling," she added, "don't drink any poison which my mother may prepare for you. So infatuated was Emily that when advised not to drink out of the same cup as Mille she wrote to a friend: 'What does it matter? I love him so that I would drink out of the same cup with the butcher, even knowing that in it I ingested the germ of death.' When at length the butcher and Mme. Hispanat quarreled the girl kept him secretly informed of all that went on. "It is my dearest wish," she wrote, "that you will soon come and take revenge upon this woman."

Mille Confesses. Probably the butcher believed some of the stories told him, for a day or two before his death he wrote a long letter to the district attorney, setting forth the circumstances of his life insurance and of his relations with mother and daughter. There is little doubt that he acted in a spirit of revenge, for to those around him he said: "Only to think that in a few months they will be rolling in wealth from my policy, while I shall be food for worms, but I don't intend that they shall enjoy the money."

Today the twenty-two doctors who passed Mille's life were called one after another, but asked how they came to do so, took refuge in professional secrecy. The judge smiled sarcastically. A post-mortem examination has shown no grounds for the poisoning story, and, in fact, the girl now admits that she was animated by jealousy of her mother. The crowd made a hostile demonstration as the accused were led away.

Diver Killed Under Water. BREIST, Oct. 5.—A diver who went down from the ship Concordie to blow up a wreck became entangled in the debris and could not get back to the surface. Up till late tonight his body—for he is certainly dead—remains at the bottom of the sea, merged for so many hours—has not been recovered. News of the rescue work is being signaled from the Concordie to the shore.

Salmon's Heart in Its Mouth. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5.—A large salmon captured at Whitburn, Durham, was at first supposed to be without a heart, but on further examination the missing organ was found in the fish's mouth.

The coolies, in addition to hard cash, possess worldly goods of no mean value. One man is actually the proud possessor of a motor cycle, and several others have bicycles. There are watches on board in quantity, and a coolie with some commercial instinct may occasionally be seen with as many as twenty in his belt, the idea being to retail them at a profit in his own country.

There are any number of gold watch chains, silver watch chains, cigarette cases, traveling trunks, and so on. One Chinaman showed me the other day a lovely diamond ring, and presented the receipt for \$25 which he had received from the Johannesburg jeweler from whom he had made the purchase. Another had a magnificent gramophone, while still another was carrying back an iron bedstead.

As for food, each coolie on board receives a half pound meat, three-quarters of a pound vegetables, one and one-half pounds of rice, and unlimited tea. Condensed milk, cream, beef extract, brandy, sherry and arrowroot are given at the medical officers' discretion.

Alpine Climbers Lost in Fog on Mont Blanc Have Terrible Experience.

GENEVA, Oct. 5.—Lieutenant A. Delme-Radloff, of the Indian army; Baron de Storni, of Darmstadt; M. E. de Siebert, and Dr. B. de Siebert, assistant to the Russian embassy in Washington, have just had a terrible experience on Mont Blanc.

They obtained permission from M. Valot to pass a night in his observatory on the summit, and, accompanied by several guides and porters, they left Chamonix at 2 A. M.

After a short stop at the Grands Mulets they continued the ascent, and at 8 P. M. they were a quarter of an hour's walk from the summit. The guides were congratulating themselves on the success of the expedition, for from the Bossons it is a short walk to the observatory, when they were suddenly enveloped in a thick impenetrable fog peculiar to the Mont Blanc range.

The guides lost their bearings, and could not find the path, as they were unable to see two yards in front.

In the meantime, the cold and darkness were increased, and the situation became very perilous, for a night out in the open might mean death to all. To make matters worse, snow began to fall, accompanied by a glacial wind.

The guides decided to return to Grands Mulets as soon as possible, following the footmarks made in the ascent.

They begged the Alpinists to hurry for three reasons—the traces were gradually becoming obliterated, the cold was becoming unbearable, and the effects of the extreme cold and, thirdly, the guides had only one lantern, containing one tallow candle, among them.

That one candle probably saved the lives of the party, for the guides afterward confessed that they had lost all idea of the direction or the place where they were, and depended on the light of the candle, which they guarded jealously, to find their way.

At 10 P. M., terribly exhausted and famishing, the party eventually reached the Grands Mulets but just as the candle burnt out.

For nineteen hours they had been on the mountain. The Alpinists and guides then lay themselves down on the floor in the hut, and slept well into the next day, when they returned to Chamonix.

GUERRILLA WARFARE AGAINST JAPANESE

TIENTSIN, Oct. 5.—Travelers who have arrived here from Korea bring startling accounts of the widespread revolt against the Japanese.

The entire country is in a state of anarchy, and in many districts guerrilla warfare is proceeding. Seoul, the capital, is calm, being heavily garrisoned with disciplined Japanese troops.

Many a Korean insurgent is armed with modern weapons, and wherever possible they destroy telegraph lines and otherwise destroy lines of communication.

## COOLIES RETURN OPULENT TO CHINA

"Slaves" Repatriated From Rand Indulge in Graphophones and Diamond Rings.

### CONCEAL THEIR MONEY

Motor Cycles, Bicycles and Watches Galore Among Their Visible Effects.

HONG KONG, Oct. 5.—The steamer Heliopolis, with 155 Chinese "slaves" from the Rand, sailed from Durban for China on July 2, during the voyage I have learned some interesting facts about the "slaves," many of whom were being repatriated, under the Imperial government's concession, and at the cost of the high taxpayers, before their contracts had expired.

These men have, or are supposed to have, no means of paying for their own passage. I am inclined to think that the concession is much abused. Several of them have money either secreted about their persons or in the safekeeping of friends. One man was recently caught in the act of trying to conceal \$100 in a water spout in the Durban compound. An expedient often resorted to is to procure a draft on one of the banks in China before the application for repatriation is made.

Coolies are Cautious. I have tried to gain some information regarding the amount of money saved by coolies during their indenture, but it is impossible to strike a definite average. We carry with us on the Heliopolis Labor Importation Agency drafts to the amount of \$20,000, but that does not by any means represent the total wealth of our coolies, as none of the money of the Cantonese is included in that figure. They, with many of the northerners, prefer to conceal their worldly all about their persons. This they do entirely at their own risk, as the agency makes adequate provision for the taking of deposits and handing over the sums intact to the owners on arrival in China.

Cantonese reported the other day that he had been robbed of \$120, but was unable to indicate the thief. A northerner on another occasion reported that several sums were being made to get at his hard-earned savings. He had fifty sovereigns sewn up in small bundles in his clothing.

Much ingenuity is often shown in the selection of places of concealment. I saw of one instance where the coolie had sewn up in the soles of his boots, while another had a similar amount imbedded in soap. I have repeatedly seen bank drafts for \$100 and \$150 being handled by Chinese on deck, and these, of course, are only a part of the sum of \$3,000 already mentioned.

A Saving Race. It seems that 20 to 40 per cent. of the "slaves" save consistently during their indenture. A workman can earn in the mines from \$10 to \$25 per month, but can only reach the latter figure by skilful piecework. An average worker could save \$150 in three years.

The coolies, in addition to hard cash, possess worldly goods of no mean value. One man is actually the proud possessor of a motor cycle, and several others have bicycles. There are watches on board in quantity, and a coolie with some commercial instinct may occasionally be seen with as many as twenty in his belt, the idea being to retail them at a profit in his own country.

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## FOUR LIVES SAVED BY TALLOW CANDLE

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LATEST PORTRAIT OF THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE AND HIS SON

The German crown prince, Frederick William Victor August